

RIFLE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

TAIKOO'S FINE WIN.

The final shoot for the championship of the Hongkong Rifle League was shot off on Saturday at King's Park, the contesting teams being H. M. Naval Dockyard (the holders of the Shield), Taikoo R.C., and the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves. Although the weather was much more settled than it has been of late, the light was very bad. This was particularly noticeable when firing from the 500 and 600 yards ranges. Regardless of the indifferent light, however, Mr. N. Brodie put on a "possible" at the 500 yards range, which is a somewhat uncommon achievement nowadays, the re-bullet in the size of the bull's-eye. At the 600 yards range there seemed to be quite a blue haze over the targets, which tried the most experienced shots. Nevertheless, there were really good scores. Captain W. M. Scott being top with 95, Mr. H. R. C. Elson and Sergt. Tolan next with 94 each, while there were four other scores of 90 and over. On Saturday's shooting, Hongkong should put up a good representative team, as the average for the best eight scores was 92.2, and there are eight capable shots to select from who were not then shooting.

The results in the League this season, between the three competing teams, have been very close, the Reserves beating Taikoo by one point and Taikoo beating the Dockyard by two points.

Considerable interest was shown in the shooting on Saturday, a large number of spectators following the scores very keenly. Among those present were Commodore R. H. Anstruther, R.N., Lieut. Colonel Chapman, Major Wakeman, Mr. M. S. Northcote (Hon. Secretary of the League), Lieut. Evans-Jones (President of the League), and Lieut. B. Branch. The teams were fairly evenly balanced, each Club having the best shots that they could command. The Reserves were unfortunate in not having the services of their best shot, Corporal Bannerman, while the Dockyard were without Engineer-Commander Connors, both of whom are on home leave. Taikoo was fortunate in being able to command the best team they have placed on the range this season. When the match was originally fixed to be played, for May 20th, Taikoo, however, were without the services of their two most efficient shots (Captain W. M. Scott and Mr. N. Brodie), a handicap under which very few teams would care to face a final shoot. Taikoo won by a margin of 10 points over the Dockyard and 17 points over the Reserves. It is sincerely to be hoped that when the next shooting season comes round that a much earlier start will be made with the League programme, in order to secure the advantage of the good weather.

The scores in Saturday's match are as follows:—

	200	300	400	Total
Capt. W. M. Scott	29	34	32	95
Mr. J. Simpson	31	31	31	93
Mr. N. Brodie	29	35	30	94
Mr. H. T. Heath	30	32	32	94
Mr. W. T. Eldridge	30	32	32	94
Mr. T. Grimshaw	28	27	30	85
Lieut. T. D. Danby	29	31	32	92
Mr. A. Nicol	23	32	36	91
	229	250	226	705

	200	300	400	Total
Mr. H. Elson	31	32	31	94
Mr. May	30	27	31	88
Mr. W. R. Cousins	28	32	29	89
Mr. A. J. Brock	26	32	29	87
Mr. H. Brown	32	29	25	86
Mr. J. Tooker, sen.	24	29	31	84
Mr. J. Tooker, jun.	27	29	28	84
Mr. F. Goodman	28	29	27	84
	226	230	230	686

	200	300	400	Total
Sergt. Tolan	31	32	31	94
Pte. McLennan	28	31	33	92
Sergt. Mackay	27	32	29	88
Pte. Carmichael	32	31	25	88
Corpl. Lyons	30	30	25	85
Pte. Hamilton	31	27	23	81
Sergt. Green	25	25	22	72
Pte. Watson	27	31	17	75
	234	239	205	678

As all were shooting with apertures there was no deduction from the total scores.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

H.K.C.C. v. KOWLOON B.

Played on former's ground on Saturday with the following results:—

H. Hancock and Hewitt (H.K.C.C.) beat Lindsell and Stephens 10-1; beat Jeffreys and Chunyut 9-2; beat Taylor and Pile 10-1.

Murphy and Cary (H.K.C.C.) beat Lindsell and Stephens 9-2; beat Jeffreys and Chunyut 7-4; beat Taylor and Pile 9-2.

Hall and Thursfield (H.K.C.C.) beat Lindsell and Stephens 8-3; beat Jeffreys and Chunyut 9-2; beat Taylor and Pile 7-4.

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION ON FORWARD CONTRACTS.

FAILURE OF THE SYSTEM OF MARGINS.

An important meeting of members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange was held at the Exchange on Monday, the 14th inst., the object being to discuss what action should be taken with regard to the King's Regulations which were advertised to come into force on June 15th. Mr. F. H. Crossley, Chairman of the Exchange, presided over a full attendance.

The Chairman said that the meeting had been called, as no doubt they were aware, with the object of passing resolutions relating to the recent proclamation issued by His Majesty the King in regard to share transactions. The regulation as it now stood was so worded that it not only regulated forward business, but it also put them in a very awkward position as to their cash transactions—a position he was certain the officials who were responsible for the wording of the regulation never intended to create. Their committee decided to write to the Consul-General and ask him to give them an interpretation of exactly what was meant, and he would read correspondence so that they would be able to see how they stood.

The Chairman then read the correspondence referred to, and also a letter received from a firm of solicitors who were asked by the committee for their advice.

Mr. A. L. ANDERSON said he need say very little, inasmuch as the Chairman had told the members that the committee had in view some other action to find out exactly what their position was, and what course of action should be taken. They were, however, confronted with one definite position, which was that certain contracts would not be binding under British law. As that Stock Exchange was a body incorporated by British law, they were bound, as they boasted in the preamble of their articles of association that they existed for the purpose of regulating and preserving strict justice in dealings with shares in Shanghai, to put themselves absolutely at one with the law as it at present existed in Shanghai. He proposed the following resolution: "That the committee shall take no cognizance whatever of any claim arising out of any forward contract unless such contract specify the numbers by which such shares, stocks, and for other interest are distinguished in the register or books of such company."

This was seconded by Mr. H. H. READ. In answer to a member, the Chairman said the resolution was open from to-day (Tuesday).

Mr. ANDERSON said there was no penalty at all. It simply meant that if one member came before the committee and brought a complaint about another one and there were no numbers in the contract, the committee would rule that the contract did not come within the scope of their knowledge and they would not recognize it. It would apply of course with regard to complaints affecting the public.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Arising out of further discussion, Mr. F. J. BURRITT read an extract from a letter sent by a correspondent in Hongkong to the following effect: "With regard to the official notification issued by the British Government, I have read this carefully and so far as I can make out it is on all fours with the Keswick Act, which is in force here. It may interest you to know that counsel's opinion, which has been taken on various occasions, rules that when a forward contract is done and it is not possible to give either numbers or holders' names, the contract is quite legal; that is to say, if I were to sell to you something forward or for cash, it would be quite in order and quite legal for you to declare 'shares arriving from Hongkong.' I only mention this as it may save you the expense of a fresh opinion. I presume that what holds good here in British law holds good for Britishers in Shanghai."

DISCIPLINARY POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. H. H. READ said the meeting had just passed a resolution which was a step in the right direction. His own opinion was that the King's Regulations which had just been published in Shanghai were the outcome of the smash that took place in 1910. After that smash they would all remember that there were several quite disgraceful cases in Court, and it was generally remarked by the public that the rules of the Stock Exchange did not give the committee sufficient disciplinary powers, that it was all very well for the rules to say that the committee should not take cognizance of certain transactions, but there they stopped. Now they had become illegal under the King's Regulations. He quite anticipated some opposition to the addition to rule forty-seven which he was going to propose, but he thought they would all agree that, however much they might feel that that was a very drastic rule to make against an action which was not punishable by law, it was high time that the Stock Exchange should become a dignified institution. (Hear, hear.) He felt that in the course of years the Shanghai Stock Exchange as Shanghai grew would become a very important institution. Shanghai now was practically the commercial capital of China, and as things went on the Stock Exchange would have a name which, as its original members, should try to give a dignity to. The resolution which had just been passed authorized the committee to take no notice of these illegal contracts if they came before them. He proposed to go further, and to add to rule forty-seven, which provided for suspension for certain offences, and to make a third offence. The resolution which he proposed was:—

"3. Entered into any sale or purchase of Stocks shares or other interest for forward delivery where the contract does not specify the numbers by which such shares, stocks or other interest are distinguished in the register or books of the company."

He thought that if now it was bound to come when they would pass a rule to that effect that the committee should have absolute power in their discretion to suspend members who had deviated from the recognized custom of the Stock Exchange. The committee for the past four years had been most anxious to bring about a healthy state of affairs in the share market. It could not be said that prior to 1910 it was in a healthy state. It might have been in some people's view, as long as they were making money, but it became very unhealthy as soon as people began to lose money. If the Stock Exchange did not take steps to fall into line with the authorities who had formulated the King's Regulations, he felt certain that should another gamble take place, if there were a lot of illegal contracts enacted and a smash came, that that institution as a Stock Exchange would most likely come to a standstill, in fact it would probably be wound up by the authorities. There ought to be given to the committee the discretion to deal with illegal business. Mr. F. J. BURRITT seconded the resolution.

THE DIGNITY OF THE EXCHANGE.

Mr. C. H. C. PLATT said that he quite agreed with every word that Mr. Read had said, and if they all thought over the matter seriously they would also agree. After all, what had they gained up to now by the system which had been in vogue? He thought they had gained absolutely nothing. It had led to most irresponsible and reckless gambling, and all of them had lost. The resolution would do a great deal of good in the long run, their money would be safer and they would gain in the end a great deal more. Another thing to remember was the dignity of the Stock Exchange. The resolution would undoubtedly add to it, and it would show to the public outside that the committee and the members were trying to do what they could to regulate the dealing in forward business and to eliminate irresponsible and reckless gambling which did ruin all round. He therefore hoped that the members would pass the resolution.

Mr. G. NIELSEN said that he sympathized in a great measure with what Mr. Read and Mr. Platt had said, and he did not think he was exaggerating when he said he was one of the strongest supporters for doing away with wild gambling. But they were now attempting to enforce a rule which was nonexistent in any other stock exchange, or any body of a similar kind in any part of the world. They must remember that there were two sides of the question in the way of gambling. There was the one side of booming a stock to the skies, and they were as guilty of gambling as the man who said that they had no right to boom up the market. It would be a much more reasonable thing to find the means whereby they could do the forward business on a safe basis. He could not see anything wrong in forward transactions on a margin. They could not restrain the public, and he thought it was a fairly sound way of doing business, and if all of them would seriously and properly inform their clients that none of them would do forward business except on a margin or where there was a fortnightly settlement he thought they would be on safe grounds.

A SYSTEM THAT FAILED.

The Chairman said that he was quite certain that Mr. Nielsen's system would be excellent, but he wanted to remind him that it was a year ago that the committee tried it. This members called an extraordinary general meeting and rescinded the rule which the committee made.

Mr. NIELSEN said he had nothing to say against the committee and nothing was farther from his mind than to throw any aspersions at all upon the committee.

Mr. C. B. SHAW asked if Mr. Nielsen suggested that by the inclusion of margin he hoped that the King's Regulations would be withdrawn. The particular contracts still stood as illegal contracts although they had their margin. The business that was done was illegal even although a man had the whole cost of the shares in his hand.

Mr. NIELSEN: It is not illegal. Only you have no legal remedy. I think there is a difference.

Mr. ANDERSON said that Mr. Nielsen had talked a great deal about the margin system, but it was all within their knowledge that the margin system was tried. Meetings innumerable were held, ways and means discussed, and discussion and discussion followed. Everything ended in smoke, not only because brokers did not play the game, but because they were servants of the public. The public were their masters and they said they would not put up margins, and in ninety-eight cases out of a hundred no margin was forthcoming. It was no use talking any more of the margin system. They had to deal with things as they were. Margin or no margin, at the present moment the King's Regulations were in force, and by them they must work and act. It was no use for them to go round the world on a trip with Mr. Nielsen to visit the wheat market in Chicago or to dive into the ancient history of Shanghai. They were faced with certain conditions, and they had to make that security. Up to the present, they had been doing forward business more or less on the nod. A lot of them had taken risks and they had suffered bitterly. Now they were faced with an additional risk. It was not to size up whether a man had money to pay, but whether a man facing a loss would not pay and would not take the contract. It was time that they did something to bring that house into a little more dignified position, and the only way to do it was to legislate in as near a way as possible to the legislation which their paternal government had devised for them. When the thing came to the test and they had to go to court they did not want to be told it was an illegal contract. They were dealing with conditions which appertained only in Shanghai, and it was no use quoting what was appertaining in the rest of the world.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN BUSINESS.

Mr. NIELSEN said the proposition was to alter their business to cash business. They had a duty to the public as well as to

themselves. If they only confined themselves to cash business they would one day see a stock go up and a lot of the public would be "stuck."

Mr. GURRAY called attention to the fact that if the numbers were stated on the contract it was all right.

Mr. W. G. PRINZ said that the matter had been sprung upon the members and it was not wise to rush a thing through. He thought they should adjourn the meeting to enable them to consult their clients.

Mr. ANDERSON said it had nothing whatever to do with the general public.

Mr. C. J. WHITE proposed an amendment: "That discussion with regard to the addition to rule forty-seven be postponed for fourteen days."

Mr. B. ONE HUNDRED seconded.

Mr. ANDERSON repeated that the King's Regulations came into force to-day, and if the meeting was adjourned for fourteen days and the resolution was then passed, they would be allowing the public to be misled by the publication of prices for forward business which was absolutely illegal, and not enforceable by law. That was to be allowed by a committee of an institution which gave it as one of its reasons for existence the establishment of just and equitable principles in the stock and share market of Shanghai.

After further discussion, Mr. NIELSEN proposed a second amendment as follows: "That all forward business without numbers be suspended for three weeks and that this meeting stands adjourned for one week."

Mr. H. GENSBURGER seconded, and on the amendment being put it was carried by twelve votes to eleven.

The meeting then terminated.

CAPT. MULLER OF THE "EMDEN."

INTERVIEW WITH OTHER OFFICERS AT MALTA.

Speculation has often been rife as to the whereabouts of Capt. von Muller, Prince Franz Joseph von Hohenzollern and other officers of the *Emden*. According to an interview granted by a Mr. Conrad Haumann to the *Freemantle correspondent of the Western Mail*, Australia, they are interned at Malta. Mr. Haumann's parents are Scotch, but became naturalised Germans, and Mr. Haumann was born in Germany. Some time before war broke out he took steps to become a naturalised Belgian, where his chief interests lay, but was broke out before the formalities could be completed. Mr. Haumann left England to join an uncle in Australia and was travelling by the R.M.S. *Maldavia* when he was interned at Malta. There he was kept for months "in the same batch," he says, as Capt. von Muller, Prince Franz Joseph von Hohenzollern, and a number of other officers of the *Emden*, and after some time he gained the friendship and confidence of his fellow prisoners. Von Muller, said Mr. Haumann, was a model of modesty. He refrained from talking about his successes, and when asked by Lord Methuen if he desired anything, he said that he did not wish any preferential treatment, and sought only a few extra comforts for his sailors. At night time the officers would meet together in the smoke-room and play chess, or talk reminiscences over their exploits.

BLUFFING HIS PURSUERS.

"Capt. Muller would often laugh when he thought of the many times he bluffed his pursuers," said Mr. Haumann, "and particularly so when he told the story of how the British representative on a small island, ignorant of the state of war, welcomed him and his sailors, and treated them to wine and cigars. The captain attributed his long cruise to his good luck, and to the valuable assistance he received from intercepted wireless messages. He told me of an instance when he was in the Bay of Bengal. There he picked up a wireless message. 'Have you seen the *Emden*?' from a merchantman, to which he replied, 'Yes; here I am,' and followed up a little later by looting and sinking the inquirer. He was, apparently, in a tight corner in the Bay of Bengal, for he knew that French, Japanese, and British men-of-war were stretched across the mouth of the gulf waiting for him. He, however, was equal to the occasion. He studied his chart, and drew a course which he thought the waiting vessels would consider him least likely to take. That route was along the coast line, which he followed, and so escaped capture by the vessels that were waiting nearer the centre for him."

THE END OF THE "EMDEN."

When asked if Capt. Muller spoke of his encounter with H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, Mr. Haumann said that that finale was often discussed. The captain said that at first he mistook the *Sydney* for a vessel of his own standing, and he resolved to make a fight of it, but as soon as he made out the Australian cruiser he knew that his hour had come. He saw but one alternative to running away, and that was to approach the *Sydney* and torpedo her. That he endeavoured to do, but when he saw that Capt. Glossop was not to be caught that way and retreated with him, keeping the *Emden*'s guns outranged all the time, he whistled to the men on the island, indicating that danger was near, and then made a dash for Direction Island. When he was taken on board the *Sydney* he saw that what shots did get that vessel had made no impression on her. Ever since he left Tsingtao, Capt. Muller worked out every detail himself. He never confided anything of his plans to his officers, and was on duty the best part of the day. The reports which were circulated that he had flown a foreign flag on the occasion when he went into Penang and torpedoed a Russian cruiser seemed to deeply affect Capt. Muller. He absolutely denied having done so and said that he crept into the port at early morn with all lights out, and after having sunk the Russian, he hoisted the German flag for a few minutes and then drew it down again. He did not fly any flag at all except when his own was at the mast. Mr. Haumann said that he asked Capt. Muller if he had had any designs on Australia, but the German commander denied that such was the case. His one objective in coming so far south as he did was to destroy the communication station at Cocos Island.

INTIMATIONS

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THE WAR.

MORE FRENCH PROGRESS.

METZERAL INVESTED.

ACTIVITY OF BRITISH.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

ITALIAN JUBILATION.

HOW AIRMAN V.C. DIED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONTINUED PROGRESS OF FRENCH.

METZERAL INVESTED.

PARIS, June 20th.

North of Arras we stormed the Buval Bottom, which the enemy had obstinately defended since May 5th. We captured machine guns, but only ten prisoners, as the German resistance was of the most desperate nature. We captured several trenches on the slopes east of Loreto, in the direction of Souchez, taking three hundred prisoners.

A German battalion on Friday night captured a small post at Embermenil but a counter-attack regained us the whole position to-day.

Our advance continues on both banks of the Fecht, in Alsace, notwithstanding torrential rain, several heights and villages falling into our hands.

We bombarded a station at Munster exploding its ammunition depots, and have completely invested Metzeral.

BRITISH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 19th.

A communiqué from Sir John French states that north of Hoge we occupied 250 yards of German trenches and captured, during the week, 213 prisoners, three machine guns and a full gas cylinder.

We have also destroyed a portion of the enemy's trench north east of Armentieres. British aviators successfully bombarded the power station at La Bassée.

ENEMY'S PLANS SMASHED.

BRITISH SURPRISE ATTACK.

LONDON, June 19th.

It is stated at Rotterdam that during the nine days of the closing of the Belgo-Dutch frontier 400,000 German first-line troops from the Eastern front passed through Belgium with the object of meeting the French pressure. A huge mass of artillery was collected, including 200 heavy guns, at Conrai, but during the last few days 100,000 of the reinforcements have been kept in reserve or hurried to the trenches at La Bassée and Ypres in consequence of the surprise British attack, which completely smashed the enemy's plans.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRUGGLE ON THE IZONZO.

ASSUMING GREAT PROPORTIONS.

ROME, June 19th.

The Italians are methodically continuing the demolition of Malborghetto. The Austrian artillery again attempted a reply, but it was silenced.

A report from Headquarters says the struggle on the Isonzo, especially at Plava, is assuming great proportions. The importance of the Italian successes is becoming daily clearer. A Naval battery joined in the fighting at Duino with most effective results.

Italian dirigibles have also achieved gratifying military successes in tearing up railways and destroying stations. All returned safely.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DEATH OF FLIGHT-LIEUT. WARNEFORD, V.C.

FALL FROM 800 FEET.

PARIS, June 19th.

Flight-Lieutenant Warneford, V.C., was killed on Thursday afternoon near the Buc Aerodrome. He, with a passenger, an American journalist, Mr. Henry Needham, fell 800 feet, both being abated unrecognisably. The cause of the terrible accident is unexplained.

The remains were placed in the mortuary of the British Hospital at Versailles, and were covered with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes and flowers collected by British wounded inmates, two British soldiers, with arms reversed, performing the vigil over the bodies. The funeral takes place to-morrow (Sunday).

LATER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, June 20th.

Further particulars relating to the death of Flight-Lieutenant Warneford show that he was only five minutes in the air when the machine began to veer and become uncontrollable. Suddenly the tale of the machine became detached and the machine fell into a cornfield.

There are conflicting versions as to the cause of the accident. One says the propeller broke.

Warneford was a careful flyer and was making a trial flight preparatory to returning to duty at Dunkirk. It is evident that he did not intend to engage in any trick flying because neither he nor his companion utilized safety straps. When the machine overbalanced both were pitched out.

The Shilling Fund raised in England as a National testimonial to Warneford is now to be devoted to a permanent memorial.

His mother, being interviewed, said: "Since my son has been fated to lose his life in the war I would not have him die in any other way. It is far better that he gave his life for his country than that he should become imprisoned and tortured by the Germans."

The mother added that when she received the Admiralty's announcement of the death of her son she thought it was a trick, because on Wednesday she received an unsigned letter saying: "God's curse on you all." She believes the sender was a German.

Flight Lieutenant Warneford's step-father, Lieutenant-Colonel Oorquerry, R.A.M.C., goes to the front to-morrow.

VICTORY OR RUIN.

SPEECH BY MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, June 19th.

Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Shrewsbury School on Speech Day said: "We are in the greatest convulsion in our history, from which there can be only one outlet—victory or ruin. The valour and heroism of our soldiers and sailors is insufficient unless supported by the entire nation. A coalition for the national good has the country behind it."

NORWAY AND SWEDEN INDIGNANT.

LONDON, June 20th.

There is growing indignation both in Norway and Sweden at the sinkings and seizures of their vessels by the Germans. The newspapers are beginning to ask whether neutrality implies the acceptance of any treatment the belligerents are pleased to inflict.

ARMENIAN INTRIGUES.

AMSTERDAM, June 20th.

A message from Constantinople states that twenty Armenians were hanged on the 15th inst. in front of the Ministry of War. They belonged to the Hintchak party, and were accused of intrigues which had as their object an independent Armenia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN AFRICA.

PARIS, June 20th.

A despatch from the Governor of equatorial Africa gives the result of desperate forest fight which was begun on May 25th, including an uninterrupted day and night battle which lasted for three days. The French Sangha column forced the enemy to capitulate at Mono, after driving him from strongly fortified positions. They also captured many prisoners, including Europeans, and some mitrailleurs. The column is advancing on Besang, in south-west Lomie.

A WAR SEQUEL.

LONDON, June 20th.

The death of the Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson, who was killed in action, means the extinction of the barony of Knaresborough.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in the "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

GERMANS AND THE THEATRE.

HUNGARIAN PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN MUSIC.

In almost every theatre in Budapest German or Austrian companies have been playing, as they believe that Hungarian friendship and sympathy would enable them to do good business here. With regard to this "friendship" the *As Est*, a subsidised Government organ, which does not, under the circumstances, deserve the subsidy, in a leading article writes as follows: "We are ashamed to speak of this subject, but as in almost every one of our theatres they are producing German plays acted by German actors we feel it our duty to draw the attention of our public to this unwelcome invasion. We feel that the Hungarian language is more adapted to express poetic and dramatic feeling, it tests like the wine of Tokay; yet we have to put up with the German. Even in the Opera we have the quaint German of Wagner. Such a state of affairs is intolerable; the money grubbing of German business-men is spoiling the good feeling brought about by the war between Germans and Hungarians. Even if we were a conquered country, it would be unbearable not to find one theatre in Budapest where our own language could be heard."

CAPTIVE BRITISH OFFICERS AND A WAR BREAD GAME.

LIEUTENANT PUNISHED.

According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the British lieutenant Bittleton, who is a prisoner of war at Magdeburg, was recently brought before a court-martial of the 7th Division at Magdeburg for disobeying an order bearing on the discipline of service.

In December last year a number of British officers amused themselves with snowballing. Another British officer, who had just arrived on the scene, dropped a piece of black bread. One of the other officers pushed the bread away with his foot, making some remarks relating to football. Apparently, in consequence of this remark, the bread was used as a football. For this action fifteen officers were sentenced to fifteen days' arrest each.

Mr. Bittleton made a detailed written report regarding this event and his treatment while under arrest, which was later found upon the person of a captured British doctor named Brown, who was to be exchanged against a German doctor. The prosecutor declares that Mr. Bittleton, contrary to the rules well-known to him, handed Dr. Brown the report, which was to be published in the British Press. Mr. Bittleton admitted, through an interpreter, that he knew the rules according to which all letters and documents of prisoners must be given to the officer in charge, but he denied the alleged intention of publishing the report.

He also did not know how Dr. Brown obtained the report, which, as it was impartially worded, would not injure the German Empire if published.

The prosecutor demanded three months' imprisonment, and judgment was given accordingly.

WAR BREVITIES.

Sir Edgar Speyer last month left for New York in an American vessel.

The war correspondent Mr. Ashmead Bartlett was among those rescued from the *Majestic*.

During the German occupation of Belgium Belgian girls are being married in black. The only weddings at which white is worn are those of German girls.

It was notified in the *London Gazette* on May 4th that a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Seymour Hicks, the well-known actor, on December 3rd, and a receiving order was made on April 30th.

Seen by a Press representative, Mr. Hicks said: "I have my friends on both sides of the footlights, and if anything, sympathise with me, particularly when they know that the debts have been contracted in legitimate theatrical enterprise, and that the money has been the means of benefiting thousands of my fellow-artists."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A LUKONG.

At the Criminal Sessions, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., and a jury on Saturday, the case was continued in which five men were charged with breaking and entering a house in the Shok Li Pui village.

The fourth prisoner, in his defence, alleged that he had been assaulted by the police after arrest. He had been handcuffed, a rope placed round his neck, and then beaten by a Chinese constable across the chest with an iron bar. All this was in order to make him give a statement in terms dictated by the lukong, as in fact he had done. But now he had come before his lordship, and as the constable could no longer harm him, he was speaking the truth.

His lordship—Can you point out the constable who did this?

Prisoner—No, he did not dare come before your lordship.

This prisoner was convicted on his own admissions and sentenced to six months' hard labour and the others were discharged.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON BRITISH LADIES.

DETAILS OF THE OUTRAGE IN NANKING.

A Nanking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* writing on the 13th instant says:—

Last night at about half-past seven o'clock, Mrs. Mollard, her two daughters and the two Misses Macklin, when returning from tennis at the Postal Commissioner's courts, were attacked by an armed soldier. Mrs. Mollard was knocked down and beaten. Her daughter, Kathleen, who tried to beat the man off, was struck in the mouth, two of her teeth being knocked out, stabbed in the back and badly beaten. One of the Misses Macklin was also quite badly injured. All this happened on the main road just below the residence of Mr. G. H. Malone.

On hearing the cries of the ladies for help Mr. Malone rushed to their assistance and went in pursuit of the man, but as it was then almost dark no trace of him could be found. A doctor was called to attend to the ladies' wounds and the authorities notified.

Mr. Gillis, the British Consul, arrived at the residence of Mr. Malone, where all the injured people were being looked after, at a quarter to ten and lost no time in seeing the *Chiangchun*, Feng Ku-chang.

Numerous officials with all the police and troops have been searching for the culprit, but up to the present have not been able to find him. The seriousness of the whole affair is realized by the *Chiangchun* and he, we think, is doing all he can to find the man. This armed soldier was drunk, while yet others think that he was actuated by hate of foreigners.

All the ladies are British subjects. The whole foreign community has received a rude shock for Mrs. Mollard and the young ladies have received injuries they may never get over. Let us hope that in the future police protection will be sufficiently prompt to make it impossible for such a thing to happen on the main road in a place like Nanking and in daylight.

MURDER OF A PLANTER.

BRUTAL DEED OF CHINESE GANG ROBBERS.

Mr. D. M. Macfarlane, manager of Inchoing Estate, the property of Sir John Barlow, in the Selama district of Penak, was murdered recently and robbed of \$1,000 in notes and silver which he was carrying from Penang. The tragedy occurred while Mr. Macfarlane was motor-cycling through a jungle road, where he was ambushed and shot with a gun loaded with buckshot at close range, receiving the full charge in the face and chest. Death was instantaneous. The body was discovered by a postman next morning. The murder is believed to be the work of Chinese gang robbers who have been guilty of numerous crimes in the district. The deceased, who was 33, came out in 1908. He was a native of Stirling and very popular. Great indignation prevails among the planting community.

The *Straits Echo* furnishes these further details:—Mr. Macfarlane came to Penang to get from the bank the money, some \$2,000, to pay his coxies. He took the train back to Bagan Serai and then cycled up the Taiping-Selama road till he came to the jungle path, some three and a half miles long, leading down to the river bank opposite his estate. It was while he was cycling down this path that he was set upon, shot several times and robbed of the money. His body was found the next day. It is said that Mr. Macfarlane had been warned several times of the danger of carrying large sums of money on an lonely path in question without an escort. He was a hardworking and able planter who came out first to Gula some ten or eleven years ago. He was unmarried. An inquest was held and it was found that Mr. Macfarlane had no less than 26 bullet wounds in his face and chest, which might have been discharged from a double-barrel gun.

RUBBER PRODUCTION IN 1916.

A London wire says:—Mr. Herbert Wright estimates the total rubber production for 1916 at 160,000 tons, of which America will take 115,000 tons, leaving 45,000 tons for the rest of the consuming countries. He concludes by stating that rubber will remain firm.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

SLIGHTLY IMPROVED TONE.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIMUM.

Stocks on June 17th were 473 Patna, 250 Benares, 341 Malwa, and 174 Persian and Turkish. Exports during the interval to Shanghai etc., were 3 Malwa and 20 Persian and Turkish. In unsorted Bengal opium stocks on June 17th were 175 Patna and 83 Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly, and the exports were nil. There is no change to report from the state of inactivity in the Bengal market. Quotations are unaltered:—Patna, New, \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00, V. Old, \$8,825.00. Malwa market. Absence of fresh business is still the prevailing feature. Prices are unchanged as follows:—New to 2 years drug \$9,300.00, Old, \$9,400.00.

EXPORTS.

There is no market for Feathers. Some business has been done in Ginger (cargoes in 2 carts) but in the other assortments there is nothing doing. A small business has been done in Galangal and Cassia Oil. Star Aniseed Oil is reported to be lower, but good business was done at the decline. Star Aniseed shows no animation whatever, and as to Ground Nuts the market is dull for both qualities, and there are big stocks. No business in Wood Oil. The Yunnan Tin market is active, but there is nothing doing in Quicksilver, Saigon Cassia or Gall Nuts. The British market is weak, but some business has been reported.

IMPORTS.

The Cotton Yarn market has been fairly active and prices have advanced about \$1 to \$2 for 10s. and especially 20s. For 16s. and 12s. the demand is slack and quotations are unchanged. Quotations are:—No. 10s. at \$78/103. No. 12s. at \$85/100. No. 16s. at \$87/115. No. 20s. at \$93/128. Arrivals 11,400 bales. Sales 8,000 bales. Shipments 400. Un-sold stock 42,000 bales. Rarities 20,000 bales. There are enquiries for certain stocks of Woollen, but prices are far below home costs. Practically no business is being done. There is no change in the Metals market, and business remains very dull. There are no stocks of Pepper, Camphor or Window Glass, and no important sales of coal are reported. The Sugar market is strong at advanced rates. There are no sales and no stocks of Saltpetre (Nos. 1 and 2), but the market for No. 3 is strong.

In the American market wheat has declined steadily on good crop reports and a larger surplus than anticipated, but prices do not yet permit of business. In the local market prices have rather declined, but demand is practically nil. Stocks are still large. Quotations:—Patents \$4.00/4.50 per bag. Other grades 3.00/3.10.

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE EAST.

The quarterly appendix to the Board of Trade Returns this month, says the *L. & C. Express* of May 14th, enables us to compare the value of our Far Eastern trade during the first quarter of the year with the figures recorded for the first three months of the two previous years. We must note, firstly, that the declared value of United Kingdom exports to China was \$2,162,000, or less than half the amount sent to China in the corresponding quarter of 1914, viz. \$4,944,000. Our imports from that country, on the other hand, have risen in value, the total in the quarter under review being \$1,747,000, as against \$957,000 last year and \$1,167,000 in 1913. Our trade with Hongkong is similarly affected, exports amounting to \$490,000 last quarter against \$1,131,000 in 1914, and imports to \$268,000 against \$299,000 in 1914, and \$215,000 in 1913.

In the case of Japan the same tendency is exhibited in a more marked degree. Thus our exports in the January-March quarter of 1915, valued at \$1,037,000, were \$2,612,000 less than the figure for the same quarter of the previous year (imports from Japan last quarter were \$2,058,000, which represents an advance of a million over the corresponding quarter of 1914, when Japan purchased United Kingdom produce and manufactures to the value of \$1,062,000).

Our exports to the Straits Settlements fell from \$1,344,000 in the first three months of 1914 to \$815,000 this year, while imports increased from \$2,986,000 to \$5,253,000 in the same period. Shipments from the Federated Malay States, valued at \$820,200 are slightly higher than last year, but do not exceed the value recorded in 1913, viz. \$1,100,000. Exports to the F.M.S. are down to \$196,000, as against \$394,000 last year.

Our trade with the Philippine Islands shows a falling-off in each direction, imports being down by about \$50,000 and exports by over \$130,000. The great increase in our imports from Java is due to the heavy purchases of sugar from the Dutch colony, our total imports in the past quarter being \$5,009,000, as against \$613,000 last year. Java took goods to the value of \$1,058,000 from us, or about \$400,000 less than last year. Lastly, we may note that our imports from Siam in the first quarter were valued at \$417,000 this year, compared with \$17,000 in 1914, and \$45,000 in 1913, while exports to that country were \$187,000, as against \$317,000 in the corresponding three months of last year.

TRADE AND THE WAR.

MANCHESTER FIRM'S REPLY TO A GERMAN FIRM IN CHINA.

A well-known Manchester firm has received from a German firm in Amoy, China, the following letter:—"We shall be pleased to receive samples and quotations of goods hitherto bought from you and also such of new styles, prices to be a.t.f. Amoy, including extra premium for war insurance." The Manchester firm have sent the following reply:—"In reply to your letter of March 20th, in consequence of the disgraceful atrocities committed by Germany during the present war, we have decided to have no further business transactions with any German firm."

BARBARISM IN WAR.

A RECORD OF INFAMY.

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN BELGIUM.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE BRUCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Prime Minister to consider the evidence collected on behalf of the Government as to outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war was issued on May 12th. The Members of the Committee were:—

Lord Bryce (Chairman),
Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., K.C.
Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.
Sir Kenneth Digby, K.C., G.O.B.
Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.
Mr. H. A. L. Fisher.
Mr. Harold Cox.

All men of the highest standing in the fields of law, diplomacy and history, and their findings were unanimous.

It will be remembered that in September last, when the country was shocked by terrible stories of outrages committed in Belgium, the Government undertook to make inquiry into the reports, and steps were taken to collect evidence from persons who were able to give first-hand information.

The Committee had also before them a number of diaries taken from the German dead. These are, of course, of great importance, because they cannot possibly be suspected of bias.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

A distinction may be drawn between two classes of outrages. Individual acts of brutality were very widely committed. In all wars many shocking and outrageous acts must be expected.

In the present war [say the Committee]—and this is the gravest charge against the German Army—the evidence shows that the killing of non-combatants was carried out to an extent for which no previous war between nations claiming to be civilized furnishes any precedent. That this killing was done as part of a deliberate plan is clear from the facts herebefore set forth. The killing was done under orders in each place. It began at a certain fixed date, and stopped at another fixed date. Some of the officers who carried out the work did it reluctantly, and said they were obeying directions from their chiefs. The same remarks apply to the destruction of property. House burning was part of the programme, and villages, even large parts of a city, were given to the flames as part of the terrorizing policy.

The German Government have sought to justify their severities on the grounds of military necessity.

An invading army may be entitled to shoot at sight a civilian caught red-handed, or anyone who, though not caught red-handed, is proved guilty on inquiry. But the practice followed by the German troops was: they seized the civilians of the village indiscriminately and killed them, or such as they selected from among them.

"I am merely executing orders, and I should be shot if I did not execute them," said an officer to a witness at Louvain. At Brussels another officer says: "I have not done one hundredth part of what we have been ordered to do by the High German military authorities."

As we have already observed, it would be unjust to charge upon the German army generally acts of cruelty which, whether due to drunkenness or not, were done by men of brutal instincts and unbridled passions. Had the soldiers not been set to work to slaughter civilians, there would have been fewer of those painful cases in which a depraved and morbid cruelty appears.

MURDERS OF NEW TYPE.

Two classes of murders in particular require special mention, because one of them is almost new, and the other altogether unprecedented. The former is the seizure of peaceful citizens as so-called hostages to be kept as a pledge for the means of the civil population, or as a means to secure some military advantage, or to compel the payment of a contribution, the hostages being shot if the condition imposed by the arbitrary will of the invader is not fulfilled. Such hostage-taking is not fulfilled. Such acts are not opposed both to the rules of war and to every principle of justice and humanity. The latter kind of murder is the killing of the innocent inhabitants of a village because shots have been alleged to have been fired on the troops by someone in the village. For this practice no previous example and no justification has been or can be pleaded.

Such acts are no part of war, for innocence is entitled to respect even in war. They are mere murders, just as the drowning of the innocent passengers and crew on a merchant ship is murder and not an act of war.

It was with amazement and almost with incredulity that the Committee first read the depositions relating to such acts. But when the evidence regarding Liège was followed by that regarding other towns and villages, the cumulative effect of such a mass of concurrent testimony became irresistible, and we were driven to the conclusion that the things described had really happened. The question then arose how they could have happened.

The excesses recently committed in Belgium were, moreover, too widespread and too uniform in their character to be mere sporadic outbreaks of passion. The explanation seems to be that these excesses were committed on a system and in pursuance of a set purpose.

TREATMENT OF CIVILIAN POPULATION.

KILLING OF NON-COMBATANTS.

Enough has been said as to the killing of civilians in Belgium. Similar outrages continued as the German armies passed into France. Take, for example, this story by an English non-commissioned officer:—

During the retirement of the Germans after the Marne about September 16th or 17th, I was on patrol duty in charge of five privates. We were searching a village for a patrol of Uhlans at 3.30 p.m.

we found them in a house; about 10 got outside, but we did not let them get to their horses and we killed them all. I searched the house; everything was in disorder. On the floor in the corner near the fireplace I saw two women and two children. One of the women was dead. Her left arm had been cut off just below the elbow. The floor was covered with blood. The other woman was just alive but quite unconscious. Her right leg had been cut off above the knee.

There were two little children, a boy about four and a girl of about six. The boy's left hand was cut off at the wrist and the girl's right hand at the same place. They were both quite dead.

From the very first women were not safe. At Liège a witness gives a story of how women were publicly raped in the market place of the city, young German officers assisting. At Aerschot men and women were deliberately shot when coming out of burning houses. At Liège and Louvain women were burned to death because they were prevented from escaping by German soldiers. A humane German officer, witnessing the ruin of Aerschot, exclaimed in disgust: "I am a father myself, and I cannot bear this. It is not war, but butchery."

It is right to say that there is evidence tending to show that aggravated crimes against women were sometimes severely punished, but during the German retreat on the Aisne, many women and girls were violated and killed.

We find many well-established cases of the slaughter (often accompanied by mutilation) of whole families, including not infrequently that of quite small children. In two cases it seems to be clear that preparations were made to burn a family alive. The authorities must have known or ought to have known that atrocities of this character were being perpetrated, nor can anyone doubt that they could have been stopped by action on the part of the heads of the German army.

CIVILIANS AS SCREENS.

There is a considerable body of evidence with reference to the practice of the Germans of using civilians as screens from behind which they could fire upon the Belgian troops in the hope that the Belgians would not return the fire for fear of killing or wounding their own fellow countrymen. "Setting aside doubtful cases," says the report, "there remains evidence which satisfies us that on so many occasions as to justify its being described as a practice, the German soldiers, under the eyes and by the direction of their officers, were guilty of this act."

Old and young, men and women, were constantly used in this way. To take one or two cases, seven or eight women and five or six very young children were thus utilized by some Uhlans between Landreies and Guise. At Malines, early in September, about ten children, roped together, were driven in front of a German force. Near Willebroeck some civilians, including a number of children, a woman and an old man, were driven in front of the German troops. German officers were present, and the woman who refused to advance, was stabbed with the bayonet.

KILLING THE WOUNDED AND PRISONERS. Such acts may not in all cases be deliberate and cold-blooded violations of the usages of war. There may sometimes be extenuating circumstances, but the Committee say that—

"After making all allowances, there remains certain instances in which it is clear that quarter was refused to persons desiring to surrender when it ought to have been given, or that persons already so wounded as to be incapable of fighting further were wantonly shot or bayoneted."

In cases of firing on hospitals, Red Cross ambulances, or stretcher bearers, there is obvious difficulty in proving intention, especially in the case of long range artillery fire. There is abundant testimony as to firing on stretcher bearers.

Cases of the Red Cross being abused are much more definite. There are several accounts of fire being opened, sometimes at very short range, by machine guns which had been disguised in a German Red Cross ambulance; this was aggravated in one case near Tirlemont by the German soldiers wearing Belgian uniforms. There is also a well-attested case of a Red Cross motor car being used to carry ammunition under command of officers.

Unless all these statements are wilfully false, which the Committee sees no reason to believe, these acts must have been deliberate, and it does not seem possible that a Red Cross car should be equipped with a machine gun by soldiers acting without orders. There is also one case of firing from a cottage where the Red Cross flag was flying, and this could not be accidental.

Cases of the abuse of the white flag are numerous. Sometimes a whole unit advanced as if to surrender, or let the other side advance to receive the pretended surrender, and then opened fire. Under this head we find many depositions by British soldiers and several by officers. In some cases the firing was from a machine gun brought up under cover of the white flag. There is, in our opinion, sufficient evidence that these offences have been frequent, deliberate, and in many cases committed by whole units under orders. All the acts mentioned in this part of the report are in contravention of the Hague Convention.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

DEEDS UNPARALLELED FOR 300 YEARS.

The Committee say that they have come to a definite conclusion upon each of the heads under which the evidence has been classified. "It is proved:—

(i.) That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organised massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

(ii.) That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were shot in large numbers, women violated and children murdered, and the wanton destruction of property was ordered and carried out by the officers of the German Army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent.

where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorism.

(iv.) That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the White Flag.

Sensible as they are of the gravity of these conclusions, the Committee believe that they would be doing less than their duty if they failed to record them as fully established by the evidence. Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries.

Our function is ended when we have stated what the evidence establishes, but we may be permitted to express our belief that these disclosures will not have been made in vain if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind and we venture to hope that as soon as the present war is over, the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided and sanctions devised to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as our generation is now witnessing.

With these words the report closes. The conclusions will carry all the more weight because of the judicial spirit shown throughout, and the obviously open-minded manner in which the Committee approached their task. Some people have hitherto regarded themselves as the tale of horrors reported from Belgium must be exaggerated. There is now overwhelming evidence that what happened is worse than we had been told.—The Times.

WIRELESS IN SEA WAR.

HOW IT COMPASSSED THE LOSS OF THE "EMDEN."

What part wireless telegraphy is playing in the war we shall not know until the war is over. That it is an important part, both at sea and on land, may be guessed, and in one case at least the veil has been lifted. But for wireless the Emden might still be carrying on her depredations.

In an article on Wireless and War at Sea, which Mr. Archibald Hurd contributes to the just issued Year Book of Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony, there appear the following passages:—

"Wireless telegraphy, greatly assisting the scouting operations, placed in the hands of the stronger navy the ability to effect concentrations in force. One illustration of this overwhelming advantage to the supreme sea power, and the only one which can be mentioned, perhaps, while the war is in progress, is afforded by the destruction of the German cruiser Emden. After a more successful career in the destruction of commerce than even the Alabama, of historical fame, achieved, she put into Coos Keeling Island, and landed a party with the intention of isolating this small community.

"The wireless operator had time to send out a message for help. The signal was picked up by the senior officer in charge of the cruisers which were conveying transports from the Antipodes to Europe. The information was so full and accurate, and was received so rapidly that, no doubt existed as to the identity of the enemy ship or possibility of catching her. The senior officer selected for the duty of destroying the Emden, the Sydney, of the Royal Australian Navy, a vessel more powerfully armed and swifter than the Emden. Within a few moments of the signal of distress being dispatched from Coos Keeling Island, the man-of-war, cruising many miles away, had changed her course and was bearing down upon the Emden for the purpose of destroying her; and destroy her she did.

Wireless telegraphy was thus responsible for the complete destruction of this most famous of all commerce raiders; but for Signor Marconi's invention there is no saying when her career would have come to an end."

It is significant to note that at present the high-power stations in Germany form the sole direct link between the Austro-German authorities and the world outside their immediate neighbourhood. The German cables, on which money has been lavishly spent for many years past, were cut by the British within forty-eight hours of the declaration of war, and the wireless long-distance stations in the German colonies were successively destroyed.

AUSTRALIA'S FATE. AS MUCH IN THE BALANCE AS THAT OF BELGIUM.

The complete appreciation by Australians of the grave issue at stake in the European war was well expressed in a recent speech by the Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier (Labour), of New South Wales. Speaking to the Willoughby electorate, Mr. Holman alluded to the fact that the local member was away carrying out his duty at the front.

"He is helping to protect us," said the Premier, "by offering himself as an example and a support to those gallant men who have volunteered to fight the battle of Australia upon the battlefields of Egypt and Europe. I say to you it is the fight of all of us that is being waged there, although we in Australia have not seen one single blow struck in this great war. Although we have not had a foreign soldier landed on our soil, nor has a shot been fired at our territory by a foreign warship, I suppose there is no man or woman in this audience who does not realise that the fate of Australia is as much at stake in the battle now being waged in Northern France as is the fate of Belgium, now occupied by the German troops."

In recognition of this fact, it is worthy of record that all classes of men are serving in the ranks of the Australian contingents, as is the case in the Kitchener armies. A New South Wales paper says:—"Here's luck to Shaw Strickland, a young squatter from Forbes, who has joined the ordinary Forces as a plain, ordinary trooper, and though worth £30,000 or so, and with brilliant prospects, goes out to fight for King and country in the ranks."

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr G. E. Anderson
Mr E. L. Simpson
Mr J. L. Baileys
Mr & Mrs P. S. Baker
Mr J. H. Boring
Miss Pabbar
Mr H. Berry
Mrs E. E. Bellis
Mr C. D. J. Bell
Mr B. Black
Mr G. C. Bouman
Mr H. Bridges
Mr J. H. Bulmer
Mr & Mrs P. W. Cadwallader and child
Capt L. Cassel
Mr E. M. Cassidy
Mr B. Chetnam
Mr H. L. Condon
Mrs B. Cooke
Mrs Cornelsen and child
Mr & Mrs F. E. Davis
Mr O. Donkin
Mr G. Douglas
Miss M. E. Duffy
Mr R. C. Ehrenfeld
Mr J. H. Evans
Mr E. Evans
Misses S. Fernandez
Dr Fitzwilliams
Capt & Mrs E. M. French and child
Mr Denman Fuller
Mr & Mrs Stuart Fuller
Mr P. Gallagher
Capt C. F. S. Gram-bull
Mr J. Gibb
Dr & Mrs Glaister
Mr V. Goulton
Mr & Mrs J. Gould
Mr A. C. L. Goodrich
Mr H. C. G. Goy
Mr H. L. Griffiths
Capt T. P. Hall
Mr & Mrs W. A. Hannibal
Mr H. Haslewood
Hon. Mr E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G.
Mr T. Hill
Mr W. J. Hodge
Mr A. H. Hollingsworth
Mr O. Hooin
Mr W. B. Hudson
Mrs M. Husband
Mr Irving
Mr J. J. Jeppesen
Mr & Mrs Allen
Mr & Mrs Armitson and child
Mr & Mrs A. B. Crew
Mr A. Dunrich
Mr A. von Dyke
Mr A. W. D. Gibbs
Mr B. James
Mr W. H. Lacey
Mr G. von Lear
Mr W. H. Lockey
Mr P. G. McLean
Mr G. Odeur
Mr C. Pole
Mr C. Puttanan
Mr C. W. Reynolds
Mr C. F. Rooze
Mr M. G. Steen
Mr V. D. Vilde
Mr S. H. Wright
Mr & Mrs C. Laurent
Mr W. D. Lee
Mr J. H. Lee
Mr J. Lennon
Mr Lennon
Major D. Macdonald
Mr H. Murphy
Mr B. Nalal
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr A. L. Penning
Mr H. Radford
Mr R. A. Ramsay
Mr & Mrs Richardson
Mr & Mrs H. E. Hicks
Mr C. H. Soper
Mr J. Stewart
Mr W. D. Sullivan
Mrs S. Sylvester
Mr H. Tanso
Mr F. Taylor
Mrs Threlfall
Mrs E. L. Tourtello
Mr S. Tada
Mr & Mrs J. H. Underwood
Capt West

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mr R. Almond
Mr & Mrs W. H. Bettison
Mr C. W. Brown
Mr W. Hodge
Mrs Feale & child
Mr A. A. Claxton
Mrs F. Cooke
Miss J. E. Cooke
Masters G. M. & J. F. Cooke
Mr A. Conroe
Mr F. F. Duckworth
Mr & Mrs G. A. Dutton
Mr W. Y. Elson
Mrs A. Fyfe
Mr C. Fry
Mr A. A. Eyle
Mr A. H. Hallitt
Mr S. Hamamoto
Mr E. C. Hendery
Mr A. Hoeking
Mr & Mrs J. Hunter
Mr & Mrs Wm Jackson
Mr J. Joseph
Mr F. H. Kales
Mrs Lambert
Miss Lambert
Mr A. Linton
Mrs Marriott
Mr & Mrs Moss and child
Mr & Mrs E. V. Mitchell and child
Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr H. N. Pountney
Major Pye, R.E.
Mr & Mrs E. Ralphs
Mr A. Sinclair
Miss Skinner
Mr C. Skott
Mr S. S. Ser
Mr & Mrs Graze Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay
Mrs E. W. Tisdall
Mr G. Tisdall
Mr J. A. Traha
Mrs Mrs J. Vanden-Pol
J. Lambert

PAIR HOTEL.

Mr H. R. Bastor
Mrs Bowdler
Mr P. R. Butler
Mr H. A. Cartwright
Mr & Mrs Carmichael
Mr F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs C. D. Casulli
Mr G. Clair
Miss Chivras
Mr C. Claxton
Mr Darling R.E.
Mr Ellis
Mr F. A. Hasland
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Major Fairclough
Lt.-Col. Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C.
Mr W. T. Hansen
Mr B. A. Hind
Mr Humphreys
Mr T. J. E. Johns
Mr Lee Jones
Mr E. Kadourie
Eug. Lieut. & Mrs J. Lambert
Miss Lambert
Mr A. Linton
Mrs Marriott
Mr & Mrs Moss and child
Mr & Mrs E. V. Mitchell and child
Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr H. N. Pountney
Major Pye, R.E.
Mr & Mrs E. Ralphs
Mr A. Sinclair
Miss Skinner
Mr C. Skott
Mr S. S. Ser
Mr & Mrs Graze Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay
Mrs E. W. Tisdall
Mr G. Tisdall
Mr J. A. Traha
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